

DAILY COURIER.

M. C. GARBER—Editor.

COURIER BUILDING—WEST STREET.

MADISON: 1863

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 10, 1892.

Progress of the War.

The democresy argue that the Federal government has made thus far little or no progress in its efforts for the suppression of the rebellion; and that it has been slow sufficiently, that the Union cannot be restored by war.— They speak as if every effort for the defeat of the rebels has resulted in but temporary advantage, soon lost by the fortune of war, and that the struggle will persist in by the North promises to be one of many years, and that the final result must be the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

Now the fact is the Federal government has made wonderful progress, considering the great difficulties to be surmounted; and there is every reason to believe that if we persevere, triumphant success will crown our efforts.

When the rebellion first broke out the rebels had all the advantage, as is always the case in revolutions. They took the country by surprise. They seized our forts and armories, before force sufficient could be collected to defend them. Their leaders had matured carefully plans for organized action. Our government did not realize the extent of the revolution, and consequently did not in time make adequate preparation for putting it down. The consequence was that instead of having the Cotton States only arrayed against it, the whole South raised the standard of revolt. The Southern people were more accustomed to the use of arms than we, and were more readily organized into effective troops. The unfortunate disaster at Bull's Run, the result of an accident as much as anything else, completed unity among the rebels, and encouraged them to prepare for greater conflict. Not yet alive to the magnitude of the work before them the administration now called out but 400,000 troops, thinking that with this force the rebels might easily be subdued. The rebels however-

without fear of contradiction that the Federal government has accomplished more within the past two years in carrying on the war than his so foreign power in the same length of time. We must expect reverses. We have no right to calculate upon uninterrupted successes. The fortunes of war have ever been varied. The future of the war is full of promise. Rebels having driven the rebels from their position at Murfreesboro, is testing his victorious army preparatory to the conquest of East Tennessee. Grant, with a powerful army is on his way to Vicksburg, which assailed by the combined forces of Sherman and Grant must fall— Charleston and Savannah, and Wilmington are hourly awaiting an attack by our forces.

Who shall assert in the face of all this that we have made but little progress? Who shall say, in view of the present position of our armies that we have accomplished nothing? The fact is, we have accomplished as much as we could reasonably expect.

The rebel armies cannot be increased; their conscription was complete. They have lost 200,000 men since the war began. They have now not only their territory to defend, but the institution of slavery. Their strength is being turned into weakness. There is no hope of foreign intervention. If the loyal people persevere, and we believe they will, a few months longer, we may hope to see the end of the rebellion and the complete restoration of our glorious Union.

Rebel Conscription of Negroes

The Confederate Adjutant-General has just decided that men having any portion of the blood of the white race, are liable to conscription. Ever since the beginning of the rebellion, the rebels have made their slaves work upon fortifications, and, in some instances, to fight in their ranks. Now it seems they are going to fill up the thinned ranks of their armies by conscription of Blacks.— A large portion of the colored men in the South will come under this provision. The fact is the resources of the South are fast becoming exhausted, and they must resort to extraordinary means to fill up their army.— The rebel army cannot number at present, even at the most exaggerated estimate, more

[Correspondence of the Courier.]

From the Sixth Indiana.

On the morning of the 29th, the 1st and 2d Brigades marched to the Murfreesboro pike, leaving the 3d Brigade with instructions to hold the old position, until further orders, in order to protect the right flank of the army from the enemy's cavalry. On the 30th at daylight we received orders to join the Division, at a point 6 miles from Murfreesboro on the extreme right of the army. Col. Baldwin was ordered to take his Brigade and report to Gen. Stanley, Chief of Artillery, when he took command of the two Brigades and advanced, intending to give battle if opposed. We advanced entirely out of supporting distance, fully two miles from the extreme right of the army. Our skirmishers ran into Hardee's corps, and it is the greatest wonder that we escaped being captured, as our little force might have been easily surrounded. As it happened, we got back to the right wing in safety, about two hours after dark, after marching all day. On Jan. 1st, just before daybreak, we were aroused by heavy cannonading. The 1st Brigade (Willrich's) and the 2d (Kirk's), having been stationed on the extreme right as a picket force, were surprised by the enemy, who, having attacked them with overwhelming numbers, drove them like sheep. Baldwin immediately formed the 3d Brigade in a good position in the outskirts of the woods. General Johnson ordered him to advance over the field and take position behind a certain fence, which he did. Immediately immense columns of the enemy were hurled against us, and though we held our ground in front, our right flank being unprotected, and the troops on our left giving way, (the 22d Indiana and 59th Illinois running right over the 6th,) we commenced to fall back. No braver man than Col. Baldwin lives. The Brigade knew nothing of him before, but I believe that no one now doubts his bravery or competency. Our retreat was quite disastrous, indeed partaking of the nature of the panic. Baldwin did all in his power to rally the men, but it was impossible to rally them for a permanent stand. We fell back about a mile 'b'nd a half, and then made breastworks of logs and rails, and have held the front ever since.

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Gen. Rosecrans is a trump, and always cheerful and smiling. The loss of the 6th Indiana is about 15 killed and 60 wounded. Captain Kavanaugh was taken prisoner, unburied, and several of the men were also taken.

J. J. S.
[From the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard.]
THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

The Richmond Enquirer has recently devoted two long articles to us, in which it has done us great injustice. We do not propose to-day to reply at any length to the Enquirer, as our space is occupied by extracts which require more room.

The rebel fortifications at Port Hudson are more formidable than those of the latter inferior in strength to them alone. Gen. Banks can reach Vicksburg by the river Port Hudson must be taken.

A Mr. Orgood was fined \$100 at Plymouth, Ind., for employing women to do service in his family, informed by the Plymouth Drunks.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the account of losses, monetary returns of money received, etc., for the months of September, October and November, 1861, will be returned to me as collector of the United States of the time of issuance, and that account is now due and payable.

Therefore, kindly inform your agent that you will be at the law office of Edwards, McAllister & Young, 111, Court House, between the hours of 9 A.M. & 4 o'clock p.m. on the 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th & 26th of December, 1861, for the purpose of receiving and that those who fail to pay may and then are liable to pay the penalties upon the amount uncollected.

The penalty for not taking out a license three times the amount of duty imposed for such license.

Taxes payable in Government funds,
J. S. SMITH, U.S.A.
Joint Auditor with Collector of U.S.A.

NOTICE.
HUMOLINE Lodge No. 24, A. O. U. W. situated along road on the Madison Trustee's Reserve for the ensuing year 1862—1863. — HUMOLINE.

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